DAILY, Fer Month..... 80 50 BAILT, Per Venr.

BUNDAY, Per Venr.

BUNDAY, Per Venr.

BOBAILT AND SUNDAY, Per Venr.

BOBAILT AND BUNDAY, Per Month.

TO

BURDAY, Per Venr.

100 DAILY, Per Year..... Postage to Foreign Committee added. THE SUN, New York City.

Advertisements for TRE WEEKLY SUS. tasued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before a n'clock.

The Two Topies.

So distant an observer as the London Times reports of the New York campaign that two prominent subjects are discussed -the Chicago Fair and Tammany Hall.

To perfect its report the Times should have credited each one of these topics to its rightful source. It is the Democrats who are talking of the Fair, and the Republicans who are talking Tammany Hall.

They cannot mention the World's Fair without throwing up the sponge. To diseuss it in the sincerity of the patriotic Republicans who did their best to head off the unswerving determination of the PLATT partisons to get it out of New York, is to invite openly the hundred thousand majority to come and overwhelm them as they prophesied it would come.

The other topic heard by the London Times, that of Tammany Hall, represents a queer trick. Seeing hopelessness in assaulting the angry array of the Empire State Democracy, the Republicans stand off and shout "Tammany Hall," in the hope of irritating some factional Democrats to an arrack on the ticket.

It is the scheme of desperation. And it won't work.

A Senator Who Does Not Read the Laws. This is a good year for the Democracy to redeem the Eighth Senate district, represented in the last Legislature by the Hon. LISPENARD STEWART, Mr. STEWART WAS elected in 1889 by only 305 plurality, and there were two Democratic candidates in

agninst a Republican vote of 11,094.

MARTIN T. McMahon is making a strong fight against Mr. LISPENARD STEWART, and deserves to beat him. Gen. McManon has positive ideas respecting the press-gag law of 1888. He is not afraid to express his opinions.

the field with a combined vote of 12,146,

Mr. LISPENARD STEWART, on the other hand, has never found time even to read the Electrical Execution law. He has no opinion on the subject of the right of the New York newspapers to publish the news. He has nothing to say concerning the attempt of the cranks commanded by Commodore GERBY to gag a free press.

We do not see how any self-respecting newspaper can support the ill-informed and indifferent Mr. STEWART. Nor do we see why any intelligent Republican citizen should vote for the indifferent and ill-informed Mr. Stewart, as against a gentleman who is so incomparably his superior in appreciating the importance of guarding lealously one of the most precious of American liberties.

Gladstone's Home Rule Scheme Ready. It has for some time been generally acknowledged by the Gladstonians that no

matter how large a majority they might obtain at the next general election, they would not reintroduce the Home Rule bill of 1886 in its original form. As to what changes would be made, however, there has been no authoritative announcement, and the Unionists, taking for granted that none would be made until the contest at the ballot box was over, have professed to believe that Mr. GLADSTONE does not know his own mind, or is afraid to let the Liberal electors do for Ireland, and means to proclaim it hetimes, so that every voter may understand precisely what he is asked to sanction. According to a telegram from London, Mr. GLADSTONE has recently, in conjunction with Lord SPENCER, Lord ROSEBERY, Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, and Mr. MOR-LEY, been engaged in revising the measure which was rejected five years ago. The work of readjustment is finished and a draft of the new plan for the better government of Ireland will shortly be given to the world.

In arriving at this determination Mr. GLADSTONE has obeyed the maxim-of two evils choose the least. The course upon which he has decided is open to some obvious objections from the viewpoint of the political tactician. It is not usually deemed judicious to expose all the details of a proposed measure to the eyes of enemies and lukewarm friends during the campaign preceding a general election. Provisions which would be swallowed with more or less reluctance after an overwhelming triumph of the Liberal party at the ballot box might cause some Gladstoniaus to falter and secede while the outcome of the contest was uncertain. The political forces which at present unite in accepting the guidance of Mr. GLADSTONE are extremely heteroge neous, and a Home Rule bill which would be acceptable to one section might be distasteful to another. It is also probable that a large number of Mr. GLADSTONE'S English followers care much less about Irish grievances and their remedies than they do about reforms which directly affect their own interests. Under such circumstances. if their leader's intentions with regard to home rule were left undefined, it would be possible for campaign speakers in each English constituency to dwell with especial emphasis on the features of the Liberal programme especially attractive to that locality. the other hand, once place before the people an elaborate draft of the Home Rule bill which Mr. GLADSTONE is resolved to pass and it will necessarily become the pivot of discussion. The other aims and promises of which so much was said at the meeting of the Liberal Federation in Newcastle will gradually be lost sight of, and the contest will ultimately turn on the single question whether Ireland should have a particular

It is likely enough that Mr. GLADSTONE will lose some votes by a frank and full avowal of his purposes with respect to Ireland, and, if he were a younger man, he might prefer to postpone their publication until he had resumed the responsibilities of office. But at his advanced age he cannot reasonably expect to take part in more than one general election, and to him, therefore, people on that occasion shall be unequivoit is of vital moment that the verdict of the and peremptory. With his precarious tenure of life he cannot leave it in the power of the Uniquists to say that, while the electors might have acquiesced in the bestowal of some kind of home rule on Ireland, they by ne means sanctioned the definite scheme which was for the first time

kind of State government.

put forward after Mr. GLADSTONE'S return to power. Relying on this specious argument, they would undoubtedly encourage the House of Lords to reject the measure and thus compel a second appeal to the country. On the other hand, the Lords would scarcely dare to throw out a bill, all of whose details had been subjected to vigilant inspection and thorough discussion during a political campaign. By resisting the unambiguous, explicit flat of the nation they would imperil the existence of the hereditary chamber. Not the concession of home rule to Ireland, but the abolition of the upper House would be the question on which the ensuing election would turn. Mr. GLAD-STONE has, in other words, determined that the judgment rendered by the British nation in the approaching trial of the Irish

cause shall be conclusive and beyond appeal. The details of the new measure have not vet been made known to us, though it is expected that they will be very shortly. We are especially curious to learn what arrangements will be made for regulating Ireland's contribution to the imperial revenues, and whether the control of the Irish constabulary will be delegated to the new Dublin Government. On the answers given to these questions largely depends the maintenance of harmonious relations between the Gladstonians and the Mc-Carthyltes. It is already announced that the revised scheme embodies one of Mr. PARNELL's demands, namely, that appointmade

ments to the Irish judiciary shall be by the Irish executive. We are also informed, as indeed we have long had reason to expect, that Ircland will continue to be represented at Westminster, though whether by as many members as she now sends is not stated. One more feature of the amended plan has been divulged, viz., that the Dublin legislature will consist of two chambers, though on what principle the upper House is to be constituted is not mentioned. It is very doubtful whether the Nationalists would tolerate a restoration of legislative rights to the Irish peerage.

An Innocent Abroad.

The Hon, Andrew Dickson White, magnanimously forgiving the little bunco game of which he was the victim at Rochester, left his library for a few hours last Saturday and spoke a piece at the Cooper Union in favor of Hungry Tom. Mr. WHITE has studied what he calls the warfare of religion and science a good deal, and the warfare of PLATT and the State of New York not at all. One or two things in his Cooper Union speech betray a simplicity of ignorance that deserves to be set right. Mr. WHITE is more at home in the middle ages than in 1891, and he doesn't know what is going on outside of Ms library. "Why," he asks, "was Mr. FLOWER nominated?" If Mr. WHITE will ask some of the Ithaca Democrats this question, they will tell him that Mr. FLOWER was nominated because the Democratic party of the State of New York wanted to nominate him. If Mr. WHITE seeks to know why it wanted to nominate Mr. FLOWER, the Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, a Utica Democrat who may be known in Ithaca, will tell him. Here are Mr. KER-NAN'S reasons:

Because Mr. FLOWER is well qualified. Because Mr. FLOWER is anxious to do his duty well for his own sake and the sake of

Because Mr. FLOWER'S scrupulous integrity in the past gives assurance that he will be the uncompromising foe of jobbery of

Because Mr. FLOWER is a shrewd judge of men: it is certain that his appointments to office will be of the best character.

Because Mr. FLOWER will not be subservient to any man or set of men. Here is another passage of Mr. White's speech penned in the library:

"I come now to another question which is both na tional and State, and I trust that our Independent friends will bear with me while I make one or two remarks upon it. It is the question of the reform of the know what they will be voting for.
As a matter of fact, Mr. GLADSTONE has formed a definite conception of what he will regard to the public interest; but that they shall be distributed in the same manner as is the case where merit is recognized, in accordance with the fitness of an applicant, and without obliging him to do the work. the dirty work, of any political boss or henchman."

> Then Mr. WHITE proceeded to pour moasses upon the Administration for its fidelity to this principle. The Hon. JOEL B. ERHARDT sat on the platform. If Mr. WHITE were familiar with contemporary politics, he would know that Mr. ERHARDT resigned the post of Collector of this port because the power of appointing and con-trolling the officials was given to the boss of Mr. WHITE's party in New York:

"The Collector," said Mr. RRHARDT, "has been reduced to a position where he is no longer an independent officer, with authority commensurate with his

reponsibility.
"The recent policy of the Treasury Department has peen to control the details of the customs administra-tion at the port of New York from Washington at the dictate of a private individual having no official re-sponsibility. The Collector is practically deprived of power and control while he is left subject to all respon sibility. The office is no longer independent, and I am

Mr. FASSETT meckly accepted the place which Mr. EBHARDT was too proud to hold. Mr. FARSETT accepted the nomination for Governor under the same humiliating conditions. If it is civil service reform for the Administration to make Mr. PLATT dictator at the Custom House, Gen. HARRISON is a civil service reformer. If seeking to make Mr. PLATT boss of the State patronage is fighting against the distribution of political spoils to a boss. Mr. White is helping civil service reform this year. But the fact is that Mr. WHITE, hearing Mr. PLATT yell "Tammany." has got up in the innocence of his heart and begun to yell "Fire." His nightcap has fallen down upon his venerable eyes, and he is not to be blamed for seeing what is not and not seeing what is.

A Conservative Jury.

In these days when it is so fashionable for fresh and foolish minds to denounce the system of trial by jury, we are often told that juries cannot be relled upon to do justice in cases where corporations are defendants, and that they invariably find against the corporation, right or wrong. A curious case has just been tried in New Jersey which illustrates not only the incorrectness' of this idea, but also a singular difference between the laws of New Jersey and the laws of New York in respect to the condemnation of lands for railroad uses.

Mr. EDEN LAING of Rahway was the owner of a piece of land in Union county which the Pennsylvania Railroad desired to take, in the exercise of the power of eminent domain conferred upon that corporation by statute. A commission was appointed to appraise the value of the property thus conlemned. The commissioners decided that it was worth \$7,500. Under the laws of New Jersey the property owner in such a case has a right to appeal to the courts and there have the value of his land passed upon by a jury. Mr. Larng took this course and carried the controversy into the Union County Court, where the case was tried before

value of the property taken at \$3,181.63, thus reducing the award of the commissioners by more than one-half. The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cannot be blamed if they indulge in a smile of sweet satisfaction at this remarkable result. In New York there is no provision for a

jury trial after an appraisal by commissioners in proceedings to take land for railroad purposes. The award of the comsioners is subject to review by a Judge of the Supreme Court at Special Term, who may confirm the report or set it aside for irregularity or for error of law in the proceedings before the commissioners, or upon the ground that the award is excessive or insufficient. When a report is set aside, a rehearing is directed either before the same commissioners or new ones appointed by the Court. The award, however, is very seldom interfered with by the courts unless the commissioners have committed some error of principle in conducting the proceedings, or have awarded a sum which is grossly and pal-pably excessive. The tendency of judicial decision on this subject in New York has been to uphold the action of the commissioners in such cases and make it final

in the absence of some glaring error. In view of the result of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's case at Rahway, property owners in New York will hardly favor a change to the New Jersey system of a review by jury trial in proceedings to condemn land.

The Searles Will Case.

The will of Mrs. HOPKINS-SEARLES has been sustained by the Massachusetts Probate Court, no evidence having been produced by the contestants which afforded any reasonable ground for expecting a different result. But, of course, this is only the first step in long legal proceedings to overtirow the will which are to fellow.

Here was a lady, the possessor of a vast fortune inherited from her husband, who married for a second time, choosing for her matea man much younger than herself. However it may have been with Mr. SEARLES, there is no doubt that Mrs. HOPKINS was influenced in making the marriage by affection alone; and it is not extraordinary that she preferred for her husband a man in the very prime of life rather than a man who was in its decline, as he would have been if he had been her equal in age or her senior. Nor is it improbable that, as Mr. SEARLES testifies, the first proposition of marriage came from her. If she wished to marry again, and to wed a man so much her junior,

she would almost as a matter of course

have to make the advances. It is reasonable, too, to assume that such a husband would have great influence over her. Every wife who loves and respects her husband is influenced powerfully by him, and the whole theory of marriage is that she should render such submission to his judgment and such affectionate consideration for his interests. Yet in this SEARLES case and in other will cases which are analogous, this influence is described as undue, and the vielding to it as evidence of mental incapacity. If Mrs. SEABLES had had a little fortune of five thousand dollars and had left it all to her husband, the will would have been taken as a matter of course. She would only have done as a good and loving wife would be expected to do. Because she had thirty millions to leave to her husband she was not less likely to leave it to him, she being a childless woman. It was reasonable to assume that she would make such a will. If anybody was to have superior influence over her, it was her husband. If he had not had it, they would have been

an ill-mated pair. The journal of Mrs. SEARLES during her trip abroad shows that she was supremely happy in her new marriage. Her course as to the management and disposition of her property proved that she was anxious in every way to honor her husband and make | to manifest her confidence in him and her unbounded affection for him. She was a wife bounded affection for him. She was a wife devoted to her husband, profoundly respecton this issue, and if Roswell P. Flower is the first of the him and grateful to him for the head. ful of him, and grateful to him for the happiness their marriage had brought to her. It was inevitable that it should be so when she married him, provided he did not break her heart with neglect, but bore himself toward her with proper consideration. So content were Mr. and Mrs. SEARLES in matrimony that they cared little for other society than they found in their own companionship, and that disposition was a subject of remark wherever they lived. An adopted son, who was of no kin to her, and whom she had already raised to comfort and luxury by her benefactions could have had no influence with her comparable with that rightfully and naturally exercised by her husband, and he ought not

to have had it. The contest of this will is only another of many cases where attempts are made to get money from great estates on grounds which have no basis in reason or justice. but which are often so far successful that they are ended with a compromise in the nature of a forced contribution to buy off the contestants in order to avoid further annovance and embarrassment.

No-Paster Platt.

Mr. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT has unbo somed himself to Mr. JOHN BROOKE LEAVITY, blanket ballot reformer, on the great question of the blanket ballot. Mr. LEAVITT, it seems, had a pain. He was not sure that Mr. PLATT had the true seraphic, Mugwumplan spirit in regard to pasters. So Mr. LEAVITT wrote to Mr. PLATT and asked him how he took the ballot, whether with or without pasters. Mr. PLATT replied in a tone of hurt surprise that it was "almost superfluous and absurd" to ask him if his heart was true to the blanket bellot and set like a flint against pasters. "There is no man in this State," writes Mr. PLATT. a fine fervor of enthusiasm warming his wintry cheek, "be he Republican or reformer, who is more thoroughly in earnest in his desire to introduce into the Legislature and pass 'a bill embodying the blanket ballot without pasters;' and my innuence has been steadily exerted in that direction for three years last past, and will be in the next Legislature, which, I feel confident, will be thoroughly in accord with these sentiments."

It was proper for Mr. LEAVITT to address Mr. PLATT. Mr. PLATT is the Republican candidate for Governor, and his opinions are interesting. The blanket men who went through the empty form of asking Mr. FASSETT what his opinion about pasters was wasted time and postage. Mr. FASSETT

doesn't count. The Mugwumps can now be certain that Mr. PLATT is sound in his views of pasters. For three years he has been the foe of pasters, and if he elects himself Governor and Legislature, he will use his influence with himself for the abolition of the pernicious paster and the triumph of the blanket ballot. He will continue to oppose reapportionment. He will continue to oppose the interests of this city. He will continue to struck jury. This jury on Friday fixed the | punish it for being Democratic by irritat-

ing and unjust legislation. Still, he is firm against pasters, and the blow-headed Mugwumps must take off their hats and yell

for No-paster Thomas. But the blanket ballot will not cover the multitude of Mr. PLATT's sins against this State and this city.

We hasten to apologize to the ancient and esteemed Hartford Courant for attributing to it yesterday a small sip, of which that newspaper is as innocent as a babe unborn. The sinner was not the Hartford Courant, but the less ancient, although equally esteemed, Hartford Times. In undertaking to criticise THE SUN'S use of the English language, the Hartford Times incldentally remarked that a certain word in certain sense was "nowhere more universally used than in Connecticut," as if a practice that is universal could possibly be more universal or universaller.

The scientific world of France is still urging the Government to make haste with the railroad which is to span the Sahara, and bring the fanatical States of the Soudan, whether they desire it or not, into touch with the world. It is certain that this road will some day be built, and it is equally certain that if the Mohammedan States of the Soudan are ever to come into friendly relations with Western nations, the proposed railroad is needed to bring it about. The British expedition to Lake Tchad last winter learned enough o convince everybody that the influence of the white race cannot become powerful in that country until there are better facilities for reaching it.

WOULD-BE VOTERS ANSWERED.

Information for Men Who Want to Vote and Do Not Know If They May.

Justice Patterson's decision that by "election dis-trict" was meant "Assembly district," does not apply to a general election, but only to a special election.
This is a most important limitation, as it restricts the right of men to move from one place to another. Hereafter, as heretofore, a voter may move from one place to another in the election district and keep his vote,

F. C .- If your friend hasn't registered be can't vote; he can't vote unless he's registered.

Is it requisite under the laws of the State of New York for a person who desires to register, who claims characteristic that the state of the laws of the state of the laws of

We don't know that the law says what details of proof are necessary; but the legal regulations require a man who wishes to vote on his own or his father's natural-ization papers to prove his right to do so, so that the election officers may know and recognise it. If you baven't a copy of the papers, you are allowed to offer other evidence; you must satisfy the election officers Your service in the war does not make you, (peofude, a citizen; and you must prove your way like any other man, answering such questions as the officers may put to you, tending to prove that

Splendid!-Gresham for 1896.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—While the developments of the east day or two are but semi-official in a sense, the in ormation is backed in such a way as to make it a posi-ive certainty that a truce has been declared between the Greshamites and Administration Republicans, and that here will be no further effort on the part of the Greeham of policy was determined upon after careful canvassin had assured them that Gresham will be the nationa rided and hearty support of the present Administration,

From the Ostholic News.

Mr. Passett, the Republican candidate for Governor has labored earnestly for his cause from one end of the State to the other, but it is a question whether his ora-tory, too often unsustainable by facts, has belied or injured the Republican ticket.

Another Question Involved. To the Epiron of The Sux-Sir: I should like to see it

stated by some influential journal like Tan Box that one of the chief issues to be decided in the New York election this fall is whether the na-tional Government or Chicago is to pay for the Cook rounty Fair in 1893.

It is the duty of New York to use her influence to

see to it that Chicago pays her own bills for the Fair as she promised to do when competing for the site. This is the first instance I ever knew where gall, brass, and wind get up and beat down pres-tige, influence, credit all over the world, and cash in hand to pay for her fair without begging from any one, like New York has,

The Democratic majority in Congress can now ected Governor that it shall be the voice of New York that the national Govern ment is to keep its hand off, and not to prop up any city or section of this Union at the expense or chagrin of any other city or section, bring Chicago down to the bull ring of responsibility and care, and make her feel the responsibilities which also has undertaken, and the responsibilities which she has undertaken, and bear them too, without the sid of the national Govern-BROOKLYNITE.

Naw Yors, Oct. 24.

A Card Concerning the Late J. C. Austin. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The New York Times having unjustly refused to publish the following letter, will you have the kindness to print it? J.E. Austin.

NEW YOR, Oct. 23, 1891.

NEW YOR, Oct. 23, 1891.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORE TIMES—Sir: In your paper of to-day there appeared a long statement under the heading, "Is Broker Austin Dead?" It was, in great measure, compiled from affidavits submitted by me to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, in which the life of my brother John C. Austin was insured; but it is so written and the facts and circumstances attending so written and the facts and circumstances attending his death are so stated as to convey to people who did not know him the impression that he is not dead, and that an unjust claim is being urged against the company. Upon applying to the Mutnal Reserve Fund Life Association, in which my brother had insured his life many years ago, I was asked to submit such affidavits as I could obtain in order to establish the fact of his death. This I did, naturally supposing that after examining these affidavits the company would inform me by letter whether they did or did not deem them sufficient.

by letter whether they did or did not deem them sur-ficient.

I was, therefore, greatly surprised to read the article in to-day's fines based upon these very addavits fur-nished by me to the company, and which article an-nounced the fact that the claim would be contented, and insinuating that it was not made in good faith. It may be that the company consider themselves justified in refusing to recognize the claim, but it was unnecessary, unjust and crust on their part to instigate or permit the publication of an article which casts aspersion upon the character of a man who was I know, respected by all who knew him, an article which will cause great pain to the relatives he has left be-hind him.

win cause great pain to the relatives he has left behind him.

As to whether the claim against the company can be legally proved. I do not speak. I have no desire to discuss the merits of the case in the newspapers. I will vice. But I do most emphalically protest against all insulation contained in the article to which I refer. I feet that I owe this duity to the memory of my brother and in deference to the respect in which he was held by his friends, and I feet containst that your paper will give this letter of mine the same prominence which it gave to the article to which I refer. Your truly,

18 Broadway, N. Y. City.

18 Broadway, N. Y. City. Rapid Transit.

To the Editor of The Sux—Sir: Among the various criticisms on the report of the Rapid Transit Commission the fact has not been pointed out that while the tunnel route has been located and a plan of structure tunnel route has been located and a plan of structure adopted, the question of motive power is settled only so far as to prohibit combustion in the tunnel. Yet the report says that the motive power must be able to draw heavy trains at forty miles per hour.

No motor except the steam locomotive has yet done this. It is possible that electricity will be able to do it, but it is also possible that it will not. The plan of a tunnel should not be fixed until the motive power to be used in it should be determined by actual experiment, Let the Common Council take the four weeks for consideration allowed by law. To know with certainty what the motor is to be before adopting plans for a tunnel; isonly Key Your, Oct. 26. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

Longevity in One Direction.

"Are box constrictors remarkable for longevity "
"Indeed they are. Some of them grow to be thirty
or forty feet long." True to Nature.

From Brooklyn Life.

Codling-Look here. Mawier, you pretend to be a realistic painter, and yet in this picture you have a stream in oil colors, instead of putting it in with water colors. Colors.

Mawler.—That's all right, Codling. The stream in that
picture is Oil Creek, in Venango county, Fennsylvania.

The Messrs. Pach send us a very artistic composition in pyrogallic acid and sunlight, which might be entitled "We are Democrate." The photograph rep-resents Governor David Bennett Hill and Governor Leon Abbett as they appeared last summer as the State camp at Sea Girt, where the Chief Executive officer of the Empire State was the guest of the Chief Magistrate of New Jersey. The picture is worth having by every citizen of New Tork or New Jersey who honors virile Democratic statesmashin or who is a connoisseur of tic statesmanship, or who is a connoisseur of

MINEBAL AND INDEMNITY LANDS.

Not Suntained by the Committee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The recent decision of Judge Caldwell of the United States Circuit

which it was not made necessary for the other training the eath to swear to he actual knowledge that the land was not misseral.

It furt er appears that many of the selections made by the railronds under their grants were supported by such affidavits, and that the General Land Commissioner insisted on an additional positive affidavit, similar to the one required from settlers on homesteads, to the effect that they had actual knowledge that the land in question was not mineral land. This affidavit the railronds refused to give, taking the ground that they had already made their selections in conformity with regulations then existing, and that accordingly those selections were already valid in that respect, and must be allowed.

It might, perhaps, be suggested that the Government under this ruling of the Land Office was aiming to put a difficult work from its own shoulders upon those of its grantees. The affidavits of private settlers, that their lands are not mineral lands, are presumably not often the result of very minute and costly tests. These affidavits may usually amount to little more than declarations under oath that their lands are not known or believed by them to be mineral. If the Government desires to be sure on this point, it could withhold such lands as its surveyors might surmise to be mineral, from their situation and surroundings, until further investigation could be made; or it could provide for subsequently setting aside claims to lands on which minerals should thereafter be discovered. But the former method would require large appropriations for surveys, and the up from use large tracts; while the latter would be likely to hinder settlement by making titles too uncertain. Mr. Noble himself notes that the tecision of the Land Office is that where entry has been made in good faith as agricultural land, the claim will not be defeated although minorals thereafter may be discovered upon it. The current decision of Judge Caidwell might be considered as extending to railroads considerations analogou

ago, the railroad must greatly profit by the decision.

Secretary Vilas in his final report noted that the Interior Department, under the orders of his predecessor, revoked executive withdrawals for indemnity purposes primarily made in the case of most of the railroad companies. He mentioned, however, that there were cases where the terms of the act of Congress prevented the withdrawal of indomnity lands, and added these considerations:

The quantity of the designated sections found in place, that is, as they lie on the surface of the earth within the lateral limits of the road, is the sum of granted lands per mile to a railroad—not the full quantity named in the grant. This is the general rule; though there are a few exceptions to it, where the grant place.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company colors are larger than a size of the control of the road in the sum of the control of the road in the grant in clearly one of quantity, not limited by the lands in place.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company colors are larger to the control of the road in the control of the road in the control of the road in the control of the control

place.
The Northern Pacific Railroad Company claims under
The Northern Pacific Railroad Company claims under
the claim of over 2 000 miles for lands lost
where along its line of over 2 000 miles for lands lost
where along its line of ediclency in Minnesota, where along its line of over 2,000 miles for land along at any point; that if there be decidency in Minnesota the right of selection to make loss good attaches to tall indemnity lands from Wisconsin to Puget Sound, regardless of the political divisions of States and Territories.

He further noted that the grants to the At-lantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific roads were similar to that of the Northern Pacific, and that like claims were set up by those com-

and that like claims were set up by those companies.

The present decision of Judge Caldwell is understood to hold that the grant to the Northern Pacific Company is one of "quantity," and applies to the indemnity as well as the place lands, so that the former are held in fee without dependence on the approval of the Interior Department as to the selections. Perhaps Secretary Noble's next report may further consider these questions.

A Man Laten by Tiger Sharks

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With reference to the article on sharks in vesterday's Sun, allow me to say that I have seen a man torn to pieces by sharks in the harbor of Ric

The bark on which I sailed at that time arived at that port, on her way around the Horn. on Christmas, 1849, and on the following Sun day the starboard watch had liberty ashore and returned to the vessel at 7 P. M. The evening was bright and clear, and the full evening was bright and clear, and the full moon cast a bright lane of light to the starboard bow. The greater portion of the watch, if not all of them, were three sheets in the wind, or, in shore language, drunk, and all the men, with one exception, went below to their bunks in the forecastle. The carpenter, however, mounted the topgaliant forecastle and stood against the monkey rail for a few seconds, when he pitched forward and went overboard.

onds, when he pitched forward and went overboard.

Those on the quarter deck, of whom the writer was one, rushed forward to throw the poor fellow a rope's end, but, to our horror, he was past all help, and three tiger sharks were fighting over his remains, the water heing scarlet with his blood. I cannot recall his name, he, as is usual on board ship, being known only as "Chips," but he hailed from Fower, England. The next day his dunnage was auctioned off to the crew, and the proceeds were paid to the British Consul for transmission to his wife in England.

The name of the writer can be given, if wanted, to Mr. Herman Oelrichs, to whom will also be given the name of the bark and her skipper.

Love and Art. From the Boston Courier. BOSINA.

Dhero didn't vos some shveedheart yet
De vorit arount
So lofelier ash dot coquette
Dot yoost dit vount
My heart mit flowers like shveed verbena—
Dot vixen vitch—dot shiy Rosina. I got me choked when I shoult try Genuch to braise Dem sunkeams har, dot measchief eye, Der kitten vays Dot immer blays your senses mit Dill you was graxy, efery bit. Dam lipses too—ach donnerbittal when dem ahouit pout. Und somewon on dem aivsedmeats its His tucky mout. Dot shap more honey chuices catches ash bestes in dem glover batches. Und when we dou'd aboult part, I'm been So vohl aufrieden I weal'n's alwap mit Adam in Dot garten Eden Cause always sings lofe's gavatina Vherefer ish dot silveed Bosinal

ANY MARINE. Often ornateness floes with greatness; Oftener felicity Comes with simplicity. Talent that's cheapest
Affects singularity.
Thoughts that live deepess
Rise radiant in clarity. Life is rough:
Sing smoothly, O Bard,
Enough, snough
To have found life hard.

No record Art keeps
Of her travail and throse
There is toll on the steeps
On the summits, respect

A GREAT NEW DIAMOND.

Two Millon Bollars and More Given by the Nizam of Hyderabad to the Original of "Mr. Isanes"—An Interesting Case,

Wasmarors, Oct. 28.—The recent decision of Manager and Serve Street Control of the United States Circuit. Control of the United States Circuit. The Serve States of Serve States o

jewels as treasures, as European monarchs also did when bonds to bearer were unknown; and we believe that one motive is a sense of insecurity, an idea that they may be driven to sudden flight, which scarcely ever leaves them. The Nizam cannot have wanted it only as portable property. Nor is there any evidence that he is one of the men physically attracted by gleam and glitter and refraction. There are such men in scores, as every specialist knows who has studied the recorded evidence about kleptomania; and they are much more common in the East, where the will grows harder. Indeed, it is probable that all men have some trace of the feeling, or the long dominion of gems would be difficult to account for, as would a well-known variety of what is called "fascination." The present writer, who does not collect jewels, freely acknowledges that the immense translucent stones of the second order, so well known to trading mineralogists—huge thick topazes, beryls, amethysts, and crystals—exercise on his eyes a kind of physical fascination, so that he never tires of gazing into their lustrous depths.

We imagine the Nizam's impulse was the double one, that of the collector and that of the man who values a decoration. The collecting mania is just as common in the East as in the West; but outside Japan and China its objects are more limited, being confined to religious symbols which, if they have a history, are purchased as eagerly as relies were in the twelfth century, and to precious stones which, apart from their beauty, are regarded as wonderful things in se, flashing in a way not given to any other things created, except the eyes of conscious beings. The Nizam, who buys precious stones in a large way, was doubtless told that if he bought this diamond he would be the possessor of the reservance in the true of the stone of the reservance of the

or conscious beings. The Nizam, who buys precious stones in a large way, was doubtless told that if he bought this diamond he would be the possessor of the rarest one in the world, and would feel as proud as any collector of any other treasure certainly unique—say, the Boccaccio of the Althorp library. All Asia hears reports of wonderful jewels, and to be the possessor of the most wonderful is, to an Asiatic sovereign, to possess a new title of honor, a concrete proof visible to his subjects on great occasions that no one is greater, or richer or more successful in the world than he. If he is a Mussulman, that also proves that no one is more favored of the Most High; and if a Hindoo or Buddhist, that he has accumulated mighty stores of virtue, and therefore of deserving, during past and forgotten lives. For such an object a king may make even unreasonable sacrifices, or spend a treasure which it has taken his father a lifetime to accumulate. It is for him distinction, and for distinction very able men have risked their lives and squandered their fortunes, and will again to the world's end. The amount of the price in this case was, indeed, unusual; but an Asiatic fairly excited cannot unclose his will, and the Nizam could not obtain the stone by negotiation, as Shah Jehan obtained the "Great Mogul," or by war, as Nadir Shah obtained the treasury of Ispahan.

Cost of Enising Boys.

Cost of Raising Boys.

From the La Belle Star.

A careful investigator of the subject has figured out, the following interesting "expense account," which is declared to be "below the actual figures, if anything." The cost of raising an ordinary boy for the first twenty years of his life is here given: Per year for the first five years, all expenses, \$100, or \$500 in all; \$150 per year for the next five years; \$200 per year for the hird five; \$300 per year for the next three years, and \$500 for the next two, or a total of \$4.150 outlay by the time the boy is of age and able to hustle for himself. We hope the Mar subscribers will remember that the editor has taken a contract to raise two boys, and by promptly renewing their subscriptions they will greatly help us out in raising the fund of \$8,300 that has got to be expended in behalf of those boys before our responsibilities cease. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Training the Bird of Peace for War.

Training the Bird of Peace for War.

From the Baltimore Son.

Annapolis, Oct. 23.—Five homing pigeons were started from the Naval Academy at 11 o'clock to-day for Washington. They were expected to reach their destination in an hour. The birds made a bee line for Washington in a heavy northwest wind. Prof. Marion of the Naval Academy has contributed several articles on the advisability of establishing a homing pigeon service, and his offorts in this direction have been recognized by the Government. A number of experiments will take place between Annapolis and Washington during the winter, and later the birds will be trained for sea service. Twenty-one birds from Key West are now at the Naval Academy for breeding purposes.

An Embrace that Cracked a Rib. From the Philadelphia Board.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 23.—A new terror of courtship has been developed here in the case of Miss Emma Bowers, a winsome brunette. For some days she has suffered from a supposed attack of pleurisy, but when Dr. S. F. Bordman was called in he found that one of the young lady's ribs was broken. Aftermuch questioning, the girl blushingly admitted that her best beau, George Gerrick, had inflicted the injury while giving her his usual tender embrace before parting last Friday night.

Seasonable Notes from the West. From the Paris New

Summer has at last took its flight. From the People's Ade Pete Ackley has took a sudden notion that he must "raise the wind," and in consequence is marketing his oats.

Drowned in Wine.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Los Angeles, Oct. 17.—The Coroner has returned from Newhall, in the northern part of the county, where he held an inquest on C. Galounoni, aged about 65, who fell in a wine yat and was drowned.

BUNBEAMS.

-In a game of cards near Trenton, Texas, Charley

Banks put up his pistol in lieu of chips. A dispute arose and in the struggle for the pot the pistol went off, shoot-ing Banks through the head. There are records of elephants that have lived for

200 years, and an age of 150 years is not regarded as so very old for an elephant. It takes about a quarter of a century to get the elephant to full maturity. —The Russians who are enlisted in the Caar's army

have at least one advantage over many of the other subjects of the Crar. The military authorities will take care that the soldiers shall not perish by starvation. —The legitimate drama is not appreciated in rural Maine. A company that was organized at Patricial last week to play "Romeo and Juliet" lived two nights

Romes is now at work in a sawmill, while Julia struck a job in a plain, every-day cotton factory. —Only a small amount its now needed for the completion of the fund for the public monument to be erected. In Central Park in honer of Audubon, the ornithologist, who died in this city forty years are, who was born in Louislana seventy-one years before that time —Among the eminent Jewish composers in this century the Jewish Chroncie names Meyerbeer, Mendelsselin, Moscheles, Halevy, Herz, Hiller, David, Goldmark,

Rosenham, and Rubinstein, At one time Meyerhee was sneered at for "putting Judaism in his music."

—At the recent conference of Bohemian and lina, garian anthors beld in Postb. Hungary, there were poets and prose writers, young and old, renowned and unrenowned, some of them very handsome, and others not so. The growth of literature and the rights of au-

thors were under debate at the conference. -A Jewish organ of this city offers advice to its femi Rabbi Solomon gives a maxim to his co-religionists is New York: "Do not blow your own shofar; let others

that preparations ought to be made for the establishment of an international system of quarantine. The health officers of different countries could notify each other of the prevalence in their respective jurisdiction of any contagious disease, so that a timely check could of any contactions uncount.

be put upon its spread.

The supersittion of sailors that ecclesiastical associations bring had luck to the ship will be strengthened.

by the recent explosion of the steamship Evangel's boiler on Puget Sound, by which three men were allied outright and five others badly hurt. The Evangel had been a gospel ship, and was built by small contribu tions from a great number of churches.

-The papyrus that grows in the public squares of this city is the true Egyptian variety of which the ancient paper was made. It is easily identified by its three-cornered stem, tipped with a mass of slender leaves looking like a shock of tangled hair. It some-times attains a thickness of two inches in this latitude, but it grows much more luxuriantly in Revot.

-Canary birds are a good deal troubled by mosqui-toes. The toes of the bird are amply provided with small veins, and as the membrane between the tous in extremely thin an observant mosquito may see his fa verite fluid circulating in plain eight. A bird with a swollen hind toe was brought to a bird fancier recently and he pronounced the trouble poisoning from a ma-quito bite. He said the thing was not uncommon -While ascending Pike's Peak by the new rack rail-way, about one person in 200 is affected by the rarity of the air at the high altitude. The indications of distress are itching and redness of the nose and then blackness under the eyes. A woman who was dying apparently on a trip recently was sent back on the back ered. The summit is 14,400 feet above the level of

Ark, are at loggerheads. A short time ago the leading physicians of the place formed a protective league against those citizens who fail to pay their doctors bills. Every doctor in the league is prohibited from visiting a patient whose name appears on the black list. This action aroused the inhabitants to a high bled in mass meeting and agreed to boycott the offending doctors. -Many German engineers prefer masonry to iron

ing masonry bridges with lead joints at the key and points of rupture near the spring lines. The Romans the joints for two-thirds of the distance above the springing line. The use of lead is for maintaining the -It has been noticed that gray squirrels are very

scarce in the woods near Middletown, N. Y., although the nut crop is plentiful. Last year, when the nut crop was a failure, the squirrels were very numerous early in the season. As the squirrels are great travellers, it is food. This year they may be satisfied with the localities they went in search of for more food last year, but where they are nobody seems to know. —The syndicate that was formed in Germany last

summer for the purpose of establishing colonies of German farmers in Alabama has procured a tract of land in that State. The work of enrolling the colonists is in progress in Germany, and it is reported that a body of them will be ready to take their departure for Alabama next month. If the first colony, which is to be in Washington county, is successful other colonies will be rapidly organized, so that within a few years the State may have a large German population. -It is said that fully 25,000 deaths occurred in one of

the recent epidemics of small-pox in Guatemaia, but notwithstanding this frightful mortality and the froquency of small-pox scourges, the Government has taken no pains to introduce any scheme of vaccination, and the State is without any vaccination laws at all In this respect Guatemaia is far behind some of the neighboring Central American countries. A medical society in Guatemala has taken up the subject and will endeavor to persuade the Government to adopt proper -It has been roughly estimated that the cost of

making over the lawns of Central Park in accordance with the Olcott system of grass culture would be \$1,000 per acre and that the whole acreage could be done in ten or twelve years. If the work is undertaken the de partment will begin with the poorest lawns and let the public see what an improvement can be made by the new system. The subject is attracting considerable at-tention outside of New York. A letter from Viginia the other day inquired as to the kind of grass that has to be walked on in order that it may flourish.

-The Landon Lancet believes that the excessive strain of Parliamentary life had much to do in hastening the of Parliamentary life had much to do in hastening the deaths of Mr. Smith and Mr. Parnell. "Different honrs," it says, "a different tone of public discussion, a different hearing of public men toward each other, more like that which obtains among men in common society, less heat and impulse in leaders, would alter for the better the whole character of our legislation, and would sensibly extend the lives of our best men." The case of Mr. Gladstone is cited as exceptional, but even for him the strain of party life is a danger more even for him the strain of party life is a danger more even for him the strain of party life is a danger more than his friends like to think of, and from which many

would like to see him extricated,
—Sir Henry Parkes's resignation of the Premiership in New South Wales it owing to a curious condition of politics. Sir Henry, a free trader, was kept in office by a coalition of his own minority party and thirty-six a coalition of his own minority party and the report of the six of abor representatives, believers in the single tax and an eight-hour law. To please these men, but against his own judgment and convictions, Sir Henry included in a pending bill an eight-hour provision. The Ministry fell in opposing a motion to recommit the measure in order that the eight-hour clause might be stricken out, part of the free traders having joined the protectionists an opposition to the eight-hour idea. Thus Sir Henry fails in defending a measure in which he does not believe

-Just off a wagon road, leading to Sonora, Mexico, stands an immenso mesquite tree, which attracts at-tention on account of its size. It is a prominent laudmark, and it has many tragic memories. The trees near by are twisted, crooked, and stunted, but the mea-quite is straight and has regular, massive branches, and trunk thicker than that of any other tree in the tole rado Valley. It is known as the dead man's tree by the Mexicans, who hurry past it. Years ago the calleraisers had to take advantage of the strength of the lower branches of the tree to rid themselves of many cattle thieves. The last cattle thief that was hanged

there, about fourtoen years ago, was one Sancuer mighty tough customer.

-Major Wm. Dickey, known in Aroostock county as

"The Duke of Fort Kent," is one of the most pleturesque figures among the pioneers and politicians of
Maine. Hals about 80 years of age, but straight as an arrow, and very active in the cause of the people of his district, whom he has often ably represented in the State Legislature. He lives in the barracks which were erected at Port Kent by the dovernment at the were erected at Fort Kent by the dovernment at the time of the Aroostook war, having purchased the property and fitted it up as a homestead. Major Dickey has been instrumental in the preservation of the old fort near his home, which is to be purchased by the state, repaired, and kept as a relic of the bloodiess border war. When visitors turn up their noses at the ancient structure and say it is not much of a fort, the natives reply that it was "not much of a war," either.

—The colony of Swedes in Aroostook county, which

The equony of Swedes in Aroustook county, which was founded years ago through the educts of W. W. Thomas of Portland, when he was serving his first term as United States Minister to Sweden, has flourished finely from the define as United States Minister to Sweden, has noursel-ed finely from the beginning, and there are now about 1.200 of these sturdy, blue-eyed people comfortably settled in and about the village of New Sweden, which lies in the depths of the virgin forest twenty miles north of Caribou. The Swedes have good schools and churches, and various industries other than the chief occupation of farming. The log cabins and pionest life of the early days of the settlement have given way to next frame dwellings and a very confortable style to neat frame dwellings and a very comfortable style of living, and rich, smooth fields now stratch away whose a few years ago an unbroken forest served as a cover for wolves and bears. The Swedes are industrious, easy-going, and peaceable, selden having any business in the civil courts, and scarcely were being concerned in criminal matters.